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Nuclear freeze campaign instigated by KGB

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It has spread like a raging fever throughout the world. From Bonn to Istanbul, Lima to New York, millions upon millions of people have joined in the nuclear freeze movement. It is a movement largely made up of patriotic, sensible people who earnestly believe that they are doing what they must to prevent nuclear war.

But it is also a movement that has been penetrated, manipulated and distorted to an amazing degree by people who have but one aim — to promote communist tyranny by weakening the United States.

Whether Americans want to acknowledge the fact or not, the evidence is clear: the Soviet Committee for State Security, better known as the KGB, and other arms of the Soviet government have been involved from day number one in the U.S. disarmament campaign.

Throughout the 1980 presidential campaign, candidate Ronald Reagan declared that, if elected, he would restore American military power to the degree necessary to deter Soviet intimidation or attack.

A few days after Reagan won, the Soviet Union instigated a great new campaign to reverse the American election results by nullifying the defense buildup implicitly mandated by the voters.

On Feb. 23, 1981, Leonid Brezhnev, addressing the 26th Communist Party Congress, issued an official call for a nuclear freeze — an immediate cessation of development of any new weapons system.

Such a moratorium would achieve the fundamental Soviet objective of aborting American production and deployment of the enhanced radiation warhead, the mobile MX, Pershing II and cruise missiles and a new manned bomber, the B-1. It would leave Western Europe vulnerable to 315

deadly SS-20 missiles. It would leave the United States with a fleet of old, obsolete strategic bombers unlikely to penetrate Soviet air defenses and with an aging force of fixed land-based missiles vulnerable to a first strike by gigantic new Soviet missiles.

Instantly the KGB and the International Department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party heeded Brezhnev's call. On March 20, 1981, less than one month later, the first national strategy conference of the American Nuclear Freeze Campaign convened for three days in a meeting hall at Georgetown University in Washington.

Virtually the entire blueprint for the nuclear freeze campaign that followed was drawn in comprehensive detail. According to a "peace" movement newspaper, the organizers at Georgetown comprised "between 275 and 300 predominantly white middle-class people from 33 states, Great Britain and the Soviet Union."

Records available today identify two of the invited Soviet guests. One was Oleg Bogdanov, an International Department specialist who flew in from Moscow. The other was Yuri S. Kapralov, who represents himself as a counselor at the Soviet embassy in Washington but is in actuality a KGB officer who, since arriving in the United States in 1978, has dedicated himself to penetrating the peace movement.

Kapralov was not merely an observer. He mingled with disarmament proponents, urging them on in their efforts to abort new American weapons. He was an official member of the discussion panel, and, as one listener put it, his

statements were "very impressive." Thus, little more than two miles from the White House, the KGB helped organize and inaugurate the American "nuclear freeze" campaign.

Following the Georgetown conference, a delegation of the Soviet-controlled World Peace Council arrived to tour American cities. The appearance most beneficial to the visitors, led by an Indian communist, was on Capitol Hill where, in May, Reps. John Conyers Jr., D-Mich., Don Edwards, D-Calif., Mervyn Dymally, D-Calif., George Crockett Jr., D-Mich., Ted Weiss, D-N.Y., and Mickey Leland, D-Texas, invited colleagues to meet and listen to the WPC delegates.

On orders from KGB headquarters in Moscow's old Lubyanka Prison, the KGB residency in New York concentrated much of its manpower upon the freeze campaign. U.S. counterintelligence identified more than 20 Soviet agents endeavoring to influence elements of the peace movement, particularly leaders in religion, labor and science. Typical of them were KGB officers Sergei Paramonov, Vladimir Shustov and Sergei Divilkovsky, all of whom masquerade as diplomats at the U.N.

The Soviets supplemented the labors of their New York and Washington residencies by sending people from the Lubyanka "Center" into the United States on temporary assignments. Even before the freeze movement materialized, a Soviet delegation including KGB officer Andrei Afanasyevich Kokoshin toured the United States, visiting Americans who were to be prominent in the campaign. Another delegation led by Nikolai Mostovets, who heads the North American section of the International Department, plotted strategy with the U.S. Peace Council.